Steps to reduce migration to Delhi

3075. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three lakh migrants come to Delhi in search of better employment opportunities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said phenomena not only add to the burden on the city's infrastructure but add to the congestion; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to reduce the migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) As per the Census of India, 1981, during the decade 1971—81, NCT Delhi received about 12.30 lakh migrants. Out of these, 34.48 per cent are estimated to have migrated due to employment opportunities.

As per the Census of India, 1991, during the decade 1981—91, NCT Delhi received about 15.86 lakh migrants (*i.e.* average of about 1.59 lakh migrants per year). Of these 31.29 per cent migrated on account of better employment opportunities.

According to report of expert sub-group of DDA to study demographic profile for NCT of Delhi, about two lakh persons are migrating every year to Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The root cause of migration is attributable to the prevailing regional-economic-imbalances in the country which forces the population from rural hinterland to the urban centres in search of gainful employment opportunities. However, to decongest Delhi, the Government have set up the National Capital Region Planning Board in 1985 for development of the area known as the National Capital Region Area. Its objectives are to promote a planned and harmonized development of this entire area to decongest Delhi.

Some of the steps taken up by NCRPB include:

(i) Preparation of Regional Plan-2001 which is being implemented by the NCR States and the Central Ministries.

(ii) Preparation of 4 Functional Plans relating to transportation, telecommunication, industry and power.

(iii) Prepartion of the Sub-Regional Plans of U.P. and Rajasthan sub-regions.

(iv) Extension of loan facilities to State Governments/agencies to create infrastructure in the NCR area so that pressure on Delhi is reduced.

Slums in metro cities

3076. SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums in four metro cities, namely, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai;

(b) the number of slum dwellers, metro city-wise;

(c) whether the slum dwellers have access to drinking water, sanitation, drainage, electricity and schools; and

(d) the proposals and schemes of Government to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) and (b) Slum development being a State subject, State Governments survey and take stock of slums in their respective State. However, Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) conducted a study on slums in 1995-1996 and brought out a report titled "A Compendium on Indian slums-1996". According to this report, the estimated slum population for 2001 in four metro cities namely